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Allen-Scott Report

State Department Considers Plan To Let Communist China in U. N.

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Sweeping changes in U. S. relations with the Communist and Nationalist Chinese governments are proposed in a new master plan of this nation's foreign policy objectives.

plan rules out any U. S. military action against the Soviet Union or Communist China, unless those nations launch a nuclear attack against the U. S. or Europe.

It calls for the Kennedy Administration to adopt a completely defensive containment policy against the spread of international Communism, stating that the ultimate U. S. objective is a peaceful world in which every nation can determine its own destiny.

Entitled "Basic National Security Policy," the explosive 236-page State Department document recommends:



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U. S. adoption of a "two-China" policy under which the Chinese Communist government would be admitted to the United Nations.

Peiping to be given a seat in the United Nations General Assembly, while the Chinese Nationalist government on Formosa would retain its seat on the UN Security Council.

New diplomatic pressure be brought on the Chinese Nationalists to evacuate their troops from the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

THE MASTER PLAN, with these recommendations and 30 other major foreign policy and military strategy changes, is being circulated at the highest level in the Kennedy Administration for comment by other cabinet members.

Prepared by Dr. Walt W. Rostow, counselor and chairman of the Policy Planning Council of the State Department, this document will go to the National Security Council, the government's highest policy-making body, in June for a formal review.

Administration officials have read Rostow's document as the most important policy paper proposed by the Administration official since President Eisenhower took office.

Quoting literally from the Churchill and the Declaration of Independence, Rostow

IN PROPOSING a new China policy, the Rostow document argues that the only practical solution is to admit Red China (as "China") and Formosa as a separate and independent state.

The plan is to offer Peiping a seat in the General Assembly on a par with Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists, but leave its permanent Security Council seat to the Nationalists.

If Peiping refused, this would at least remove from the U. S. the onus of blocking its admission, according to Rostow's proposal. U. S. recognition of Communist China would depend on whether Peiping accepted the "China" approach.

According to U. S. intelligence sources, there is not the slightest chance at the present time that Peiping would accept such a class membership while Chiang retained his permanent Security Council seat. Moreover, it was warned the U. S. that he would not accept a proposal to hamper his state's military forces' evacuation of the island. The plan is recommended as a major U. S. move to ease tensions between Peiping and Washington.

IT IS ARGUED that the withdrawal of Nationalist troops from Quemoy and Matsu would strengthen Formosa and lessen the possibility of a limited war breaking out in an area which would "escalate" into a general clear war.

Already, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are preparing a strong counter argument against any policy of "forced" evacuation of the island.